Special Price List



Autumn of 1914

## Hall Offer

## LITTLE FOREST, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Evergreen and Deciduous

Tittle Tree Farms of America

At South Framingham
near Boston

Address All Communications

AMERICAN FORESTRY COMPANY

15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.



## Little Tree Farms of America

## Birthplace of the Little Trees that Live

The nurseries of the American Forestry Company have become in eight years the largest forest nurseries in America.

They were started to supply the best material at lowest prices for the company's own work. But every one else who used trees eame to appreciate the quality and the price. And now we are selling millions to nurserymen, landscape architects, foresters, and owners of estates and forests.

No one else in America raises trees from seed in so large a way or with such scientific methods.

NOTE THIS WELL: EVERY TREE IS

Raised from suitable selected seed, free from foreign pests or disease.

Grown without the harmful stimulation of ehemical fertilizer and without artificial protection. Dug fresh when you want them and packed and shipped immediately after digging.

DECIDUOUS	Page	EVERGREEN	$\mathbf{Pa}$
lder, Speckled shes, True Eastern White, Western Green lalm of Gilead sirches, Paper, Yellow lutternut latalpa, True Hardy lhestnut, Horse logwood, Gray lder, Box lm, American lazelnut lickories, Pignut, Shagbark, Shellbark, Big lornbeam linden, European locusts, Black, Honey la 2 a	and 13 Cypres:  12 Cypres: Firs, B Hemloc Junipe Larch, Pines, 10 10 11 12 13 Pine, W Spruce 12 13 13 13 13 13 14 15 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	ritae, Cedar s, Bald salsam, Concolor, European White, Red, Silver ck ers, Dwarf, Ground European Austrian, Bank's, Cembra, Coisican, Dwarf Mughu Red, Jeffrey, Limber, Lodgepole, Norway, Pitch B Shore, Silver, Swiss Stone, Western White, Western White es, Black, Black Hills, Colorado Blue, Douglas (Pac Douglas (Rocky Mountain), Engelmann, Norway,	4 and as, Japanese ded, Scotch, Yellow 8 and cife Coast).
Iaples, Norway, Red, Silver, Sugar, Sycamore.         baks, Black, Bur, Pin, Red, Scarlet, Swamp White, White 11, 12 a         oplars, Carolina, Lombardy, Norway         rivet, Regal's         Valnuts, Black, White         Villow, European Osier	$egin{array}{lll} { m and} & 13 & { m Fall \ Pla} \ { m} & 12 & { m Tax \ Ex} \ { m} & 12 & { m Suggest} \ \end{array}$	ation for Patrons anting of Little Trees  kemptions for Tree Planters tions for Tree Planting ork of the American Forestry Company	

We grow other trees than those listed Write for special quotations WE ARE ALSO DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FOREST TREE SEEDS



## AXIMUM QUALITY INIMUM PRICE OST EFFICIENT SERVICE

## Means

## Little Tree Farms of America



THE GREAT FARMS OF LITTLE TREES OF LARGE VALUES AND SMALL PRICES

## INFORMATION FOR PATRONS

RAILROADS. Boston & Albany, main line, New York Central

(Lessees).

New York, New Haven & Hartford.

Boston & Maine (via short branch).

EXPRESSES. Adams, American, and Connecting Agencies.

U. S. MAILS. Parcel Post.

TELEGRAPH. Western Union Telegraph & Cable Company.

CODES. 

DELIVERIES. Free to freights, expresses, and mails.

PLEASE ORDER EARLY — so that we can satisfy you with good, prompt service (not rush work). The shipping season is limited. Orders must be filled in succession as received; justice requires this.

### SHIPPING SEASONS.

In Fall:

August and September for Evergreens. About October 1st for Hardwoods. Shipping continues until the ground freezes. See opposite page for notes on fall planting.

In Spring: From middle of March to about June 1st. The planting season is determined by the condition of trees to be planted. So long as they are dormant they may safely be transplanted. It is safe to ship plants to Southern localities later than would be supposed, because vegetation in Massachusetts is dormant later than farther south.

PLEASE GIVE SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS — using enclosed order blank for convenience.

Kindly state:

- 1. Address for marking the shipment.
- 2. Address for mail.
- 3. Shall we forward by freight? express? parcel post?
- 4. Approximate time when shipment shall be made.
- In the absence of instructions, we shall use our best judgment. Our responsibility, of course, ceases upon delivery to the transportation company.

TRANSPORTATION COSTS are paid by the customer.

We advise the use of quick transportation modes.

The low special express rate on trees, plants, and seeds is 20 per cent less than on regular merchandise; express companies oceasionally overlook this.

The new Parcel Post regulations permit much more extensive use of the mails than has been possible up to this time.

WARRANTY AND REPLACEMENT. We use the greatest care in following instructions, and our intention is invariably to send out only first-class plants and seeds, true to label, well packed, and

out only first-class plants and seeds, true to label, well packed, and in good condition, addressed as directed and delivered to such transporting company as directed. Here our responsibility ceases. We gladly rectify errors or claims if made upon receipt of goods, but cannot be liable for more than the purchase price. The prices are not made to cover a possible second shipment. They are the lowest statement of value of one shipment of first-class trees. It is humanly impossible to guarantee the growth of plants, since so many causes, known and unknown, can injure or kill them. If exposure or drought, poor planting, bad weather, accident, or other causes kill plants bought of us, we cannot in fairness be held responsible. Claim for delay en route should be taken up with the transporting company. We cannot replace the plants without goal. without cost.

WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY FINE PLANTS,



FRESH

WE RAISE trees from suitable selected seed.

WE SHIP trees: Dug upon order (not cellared or "heeled in" stock).

Bundled in convenient sizes of 25, 50, or 100 plants, and usually a few more for good measure.

Packed at once in the moist air of a thoroughly modern packing cellar. Delivered promptly to the transportation company.

WE IMPORT NOTHING, thereby avoiding unacelimatized, devitalized, dried, or mouldy stock, and the insect and fungoid infection usually attaching to imported stock.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATES of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State of Massachusetts Entomological De-partment accompany each shipment and assure healthy, clean stock.

RATES. We sell 500 or more trees of the same size and species at the thousand rate; between 50 and 500 at the hundred rate; less than 50 at the ten rate.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON LOTS OF 50,000 AND UPWARDS.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Cash with order

Check or draft on Boston or New York banks.

Post Office or Express Money Orders.

C. O. D. deliveries.



Always

MERICAN FORESTRY COMPANY

15 Beacon Street :: Boston, Mass.





### FALL PLANTING OF LITTLE TREES

HE PROPER TIME to plant any kind of tree is when it can be done well, either in spring or in fall. Because of its special convenience, fall transplanting of hardy, vigorous, well-rooted trees that have been grown and wintered in the open, without protection, such as are raised at Little Cree Farms, is becoming more and

more extensively practised in most localities.

### FALL SEASON FOR EVERGREENS

Fall planting should be regulated by conditions rather than by date; as long as the ground is damp and free from frost transplanting is safe.

The latter part of August and the whole of September are the proper fall season for transplanting most kinds of evergreens.

### FALL SEASON FOR DECIDUOUS TREES

October and November are desirable months for transplanting deciduous trees. The general rule for hardwoods is to transplant as soon as the leaves begin to color. By removing the leaves, the work may be done somewhat earlier if necessary.

### THE ADVANTAGES OF FALL PLANTING

Land which is better adapted to the growing of trees than to any other use is often too wet to be planted easily in spring, but may be satisfactorily planted in fall. In dry, wind-swept places fall planting is not desirable. In some regions there is more moisture in fall than in the months immediately following the spring planting season; this is a great advantage. Where it is not so, unless the ground is naturally moist, the importance of available water or mulch must be remembered.

The spring planting season is a period of many inconveniences to the landowner, owing to the uncertainty and suddenness of the oncoming of the season, and its shortness when late in opening. At a time when all the regular labor of a country estate and all the attention of its owner are necessarily directed toward the mere routine work of spring, it is often very difficult to take up the important permanent work of improvement, such as tree planting. "Outside" labor can also be more readily secured in the autumn months. In fall it is generally possible to give much more time and attention to the work, and consequently to do it better. This has been the experience of numbers of our customers.

Fall, moreover, is the time when most property owners are completing their vacations on their estates, and can have the

pleasure and advantage of personally laying out or of watching

this interesting work.

The technical basis of fall planting rests on a physiological fact, demonstrated by a long series of experiments which proved that root growth still continues after the leaves of deciduous trees have stopped growing and the evergreens have put on their protective winter covering; this root growth continues till after the ground freezes. It is easily seen that the roots of trees set out in autumn get well established, if the planting is successful. They thus get an early start in spring, and much time is saved. It has been noticed frequently that trees successfully transplanted in fall make a better growth during the following summer than those equally well set out in the intervening spring.

### LITTLE TREE GARDENS

Fall has been found a very desirable time to plant "little tree gardens," which are the source of much interest and economy on farm or country estates, and from which the trees can be transplanted to permanent places as desired.

The trees can be conveniently transplanted from little tree gardens just as early as needed in spring, being available without a moment's delay. Indeed, from such little nurseries the trees can be planted on the property at any time of year by moving them with a good ball of earth attached to the roots.

### WHEN FALL PLANTING IS MOST SUCCESSFUL

Vegetation is of course more active in fall than in spring, and there is consequently more evaporation in fall. Fall planting, therefore, is most successful only when plenty of moisture is assured, or some form of temporary protection from drying winds and sun. It can be well done where the ground is naturally moist (or when damp weather prevails) or where the trees can be watered, as on a lawn or private estate. The ground near the plants should be covered with very strawy manure or leaves to prevent the "heaving" caused by alternate freezing and thawing. This heaving is especially likely with very small plants in wet, heavy soils.

Underplanting of an existing wood and planting in brushy places are both generally successful, owing to the protection afforded by the larger growth. This supplementary planting is largely practised under growing trees that stand too far apart, and after thinnings and other improvement cuttings, and also where trees have been killed by blight, as in the case of chestnut trees.

The trees at Little Tree Barms are hardy from growing in the open and being wintered in the open without protection

## CONIFEROUS TREES (Evergreens)

ABIES BALSAMEA, Mill.		Bals	am Fir	
,		10	100	1000
Transplanted1	to	3 in	\$1.25	\$9.00
Seedling3	to	6 in	1.25	9.00
Seedling1				6.00

ABIES CONCOLOR, Line	dl. & Gord		r, or Cor Colorado	
Transplanted1	to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	\$3.00		\$145.00
Transplanted8 Transplanted4	to 12 in.	2.50	12.00	100.00
$Transplanted \dots 4$	to 8 in.	1.50	7.50	60.00
Transplanted3	to $6 \text{ in.}$	1.00	6.00	45.00
Transplanted2	to 4 in		. 4.50	30.00
Seedling8	to 12 in		. 3.00	25.00
Seedling4	to 8 in		. 2.25	18.00
Seedling2	to 4 in		. 1.50	12.00

Abies Concolor is by far the bluest and shapeliest of the firs. It is hardy, always grows dense and beautiful, and adapts itself to many soils and sites. These trees are the "show trees" of our finest estates and arboretums. We have been most successful with the species, and we have a large supply of well hardened off "woody" stock. Nurserymen order at sight. If interested in these trees ask us for photograph N1.

## ABIES MAGNIFICA, Murr. Red Fir (Write for prices, giving sizes and quantities desired.)

## ABIES PECTINATA, D. C. European White Fir (Write for prices, giving sizes and quantities desired.)

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS	s, L	inn.	D		Ground
Q 11:			4.4	Juni	per
Seedling				\$6.00	\$30.00

## JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA, Linn. Juniper: Savin See page 7 for Description, Illustration, and Prices.

LARIX EUROPEA, D. C.			Euro	pean La	ırch
Twice Transplanted 4	to	5 ft.	\$7.50	\$35.00	\$275.00
Twice Transplanted . 3	to	4 ft.	5.50	27.50	250.00
Twice Transplanted 2	to	3 ft.	3.50		165.00
Twice Transplanted $\dots 1$	to	$2  \mathrm{ft}.$	2.00	10.00	80.00
Transplanted4	to	5 ft.	4.00	20.00	
Transplanted3	to	4 ft.	3.00	14.00	120.00
Transplanted2	to	3 ft.	2.00	10.00	80.00
$Transplanted \dots 1$	to	2 ft.	1.00	5.50	40.00
Seedling $1\frac{1}{2}$	to	2 ft		4.00	25.00
Seedling1	to	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft		2.25	15.00
Seedling8	to	12 in		1.75	12.00

PICEA ALBA, Link.	White Spr	uce (Ma	ine Seed)
Transplanted18 to 2	24 in. \$3.00	\$15.00	\$125.00
Transplanted 12 to 1 Transplanted 8 to 1	8 in. 2.00 12 in. 1.00	10.00 6.00	$\frac{80.00}{45.00}$
Seedling	l5 in	. 4.00	30.00
Seedling 8 to 1	12 in	. 3.00	20.00
Seedling 4 to	8 in	2.00	12.00

White Spruce is a rapid grower, in demand for ornamental purposes, and having valuable wood. It has a pyramidal shape and a silvery-green color. It is extremely hardy, adapting itself

to both wet and dry soils, and withstanding salt air, exposure, and snow and ice pressure. These trees are employed for windbreaks, screens, groves, and specimen trees. The wood is used for lumber, but most often for paper pulp.

Our trees were grown from seed from the Maine eoast, where the species reaches unusual development. Send for photograph N2.

PICEA ALBA, Link.	Black	Hills S	Spruce
	10	100	1000
Transplanted 12 to 18 in.	\$1.50	\$8.00	\$70.00
Transplanted 8 to 12 in.		6.00	50.00
We have a fine supply grown from s	eeds eolle	eted in t	he Blaek
Hills.			

PICEA ENGELMANNI, E	Inglm.	Enge	elma <mark>nn</mark> S	Spruce
Twice Transplanted 8	to 12 in.	\$2.50	\$12.00	_
Transplanted4	to 8 in.	1.25	5.50	\$40.00

PICEA EXCELSA, L. K. Norway Spruce (See page 5 for Description, Illustration, and Prices.)

PICEA MARIANA, Mill.	Black Spruce	
Transplanted8	to 12 in \$3.50	\$25.00
Transplanted4	to 8 in 2.50	18.00

## PICEA PUNGENS, Englm. (Nursery Run) Colorado Blue Spruce

Twice Transplanted. 1		\$3.00	\$15.00	\$125.00
Twice Transplanted .8	to 12 in.	2.00	10.00	75.00
Twice Transplanted 4	to $8 \text{ in}$ .	1.00	5.00	40.00
Transplanted8	to 12 in.	1.50	7.00	55.00
Transplanted4		1.00	3.25	27.50
Seedling1	to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft		3.00	20.00
Seedling8	to $1\bar{2}$ in		2.00	15.00
Seedling4	to 8 in		1.25	8.00

Colorado Blue Spruce is so popular that its striking symmetry and odd bluish or sage green color is seen wherever especial effects are desired. It is the bluest of the white or blue spruces, and is valued as an ornamental specimen, and in combination with the darker evergreens, to which it offers a strong contrast. Our trees are sold "nursery run" — none of the bluest ones have been picked out. The variety reaches perfect development in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, where our seeds are collected from blue trees. Our very large supply of these stocky plants, probably the largest in the country, enables us to make an extremely low price. Our transplants are perfection — bushy, dense tops and fine, fibrous roots. Send for photograph N5.

### 

The Red'Spruce is the native spruce of the north woods, and extends over a wide range of soils and conditions. It is the important spruce so much used for lumber, construction timber, and paper pulp. It is a persistent grower and deserves far more general use in ornamental planting than it has yet attained. The beautiful contrast, yet harmonious blending, of the warm, dark green of the Red Spruce and the silvery color of the White Spruce should be brought out on many more estates.

Prof. J. A. Runk, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, said in his address at Hollidaysburg, Pa., June, 1914: "TOO MANY OF US ARE CARELESS ABOUT WHAT KIND OF NURSERY STOCK WE BUY. IT IS FAR BETTER TO PURCHASE GOOD NURSERY STOCK THAN BATTLE WITH DISEASE AFTER OUR TREES ARE GROWN."

# NORWAY SPRUCE The Spruce of Europe, American Grown and Thoroughly Acclimatized

European literature is redolent of the spruce, and the Norway Spruce is the spruce of Europe. It is grown everywhere there for a multitude of purposes.

The wood is valuable and

has many uses.

In this country it is largely used for hedges, screens, windbreaks, and shelter belts.

It can be planted in the shade.

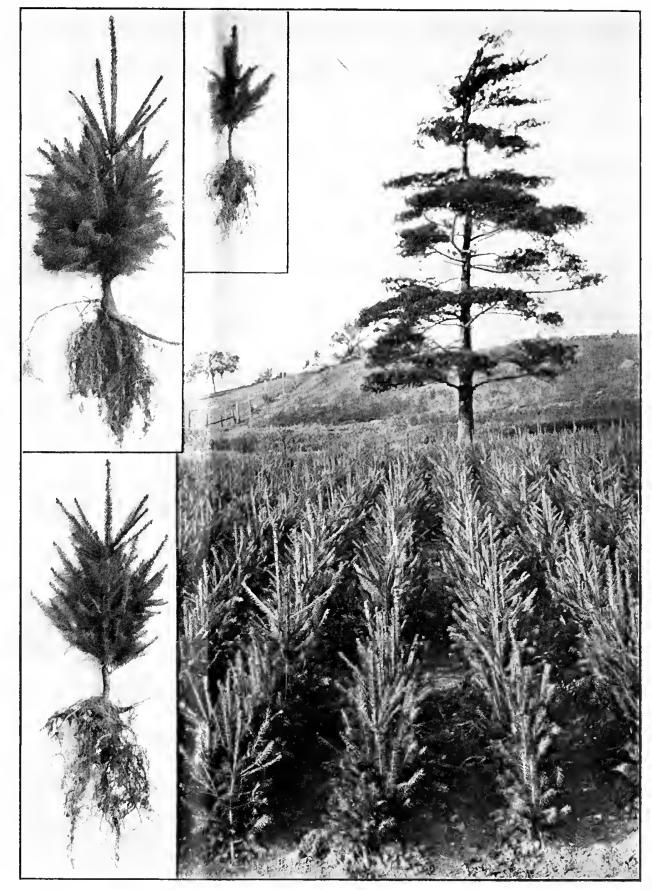
Recently extensive Norway Spruce forests have been planted for future paper pulp.

### NORWAY SPRUCE IS FINE FOR A CROP OF CHRISTMAS TREES

We can strongly recommend a plantation for a profitable crop of Christmas trees, to be sold with or without the roots.

Our **Norway Spruce** plants are very low priced at present, as well as very good, so this is an opportune time to make such a plantation.

Our prices are especially low for the transplanted stock, which has earned highly appreciative letters from careful buyers.



PLANT NORWAY SPRUCE FOR MANY A USE

### PICEA EXCELSA, L. K.

	10	100	1000	
Twice Transplanted $2$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	\$3.00	\$14.00	\$125.00	
Twice Transplanted $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2$ ft.	2.00	10.00	90.00	
Twice Transplanted 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1.50	7.00	60.00	
Twice Transplanted 8 to 12 in.	1.00	5.00	40.00	

	10	100	1000
Transplanted $\dots 1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to 2 ft.	\$1.25	\$6.00	\$50.00
Transplanted 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		4.00	30,00
Transplanted 8 to 12 in		2.25	15,00
Seedling			7.50
Seedling			5.00

It is a Good Plan to Buy where Nurserymen, Landscape Architects, and Foresters Buy

Norway Spruce

PINUS AUSTRIACA, Hoss.	Austrian Pir 10 100	1000
Seedling.	\$1.00 $$ 75	${rac{$6.00}{4.00}}$
PINUS CEMBRA, Linn.	Cembra, or	
(Write for special prices, giving quantit		ne red.)
PINUS CONTORTA, Loud.         Seedling.       . 12 to 18 in.       \$1         Seedling.       . 8 to 12 in.       \$1         Seedling.       . 4 to 8 in.	Shore Pine 1.50 \$8.00 1.00 5.00 3.00	\$60.00 40.00 25.00
PINUS DENSIFLORA. Siebold.  Transplanted 6 to 10 in  Transplanted 3 to 6 in	\$7.00	\$60.00
PINUS DIVARICATA, DuMont.  Bank's Pine is beyond question a rapits popular names — "the sudden saw-located Evergreens."  Note these unprecedentedly low prices, the cost of digging.  Twice Transplanted 5 to 6 ft. \$2  Twice Transplanted 2 to 3 ft.	hardly enough	
Bank's Pine is the hardiest native erand is especially adapted to dry, loose so nurse tree for the Red Pine and others.  It is one of the first evergreens to start pine land in many sections. It will thriv soils, in the most exposed places. If interfor photograph No. 5 and for postcards illustrated in the start of the section of the s	oil. It often a on the abandore on the poore rested in these	oned dry st, driest trees ask
PINUS FLEXILIS, James.         Transplanted	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0.00 & 5.00 \\ 0.00 & 2.50 \end{array}$	$\$60.00 \\ 40.00 \\ 12.00$
PINUS JEFFREYI, Murr. (Write for special prices, giving quantity	<b>Jeffrey Pine</b> y and size desir	red.)
PINUS LARICIO, Poir.	Corsican Pir	1e
Seedling	\$2.00	
Seedling          3 to 5 in           Seedling          1 to 3 in	$1.25$ $$ $.75$	$\frac{8.00}{4.00}$
PINUS MONTICOLA, Dougl.	Silver, or Wo	estern
Transplanted4 to 8 in. \$1 Seedling1 to 3 in	.00 \$4.00	\$35.00 5.00
PINUS MUGHUS, Scop.	Dwarf Mugh	us Pine
Transplanted4 to 8 in. \$1	50 \$7.00	\$60.00
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5.00 3.50	$\frac{40.00}{25.00}$
		$\frac{25.00}{6.00}$
PINUS MURRAYANA, "Oreg. Com."	Lodgepole P	ine
Seedling        .6       to 10 in.       \$1         Seedling        .3       to 6 in.	.00 \$5.00 1.50	\$40.00 8.00

(Write for special prices, giving quantity and size desired.)

PINUS RESINOSA, Ait. Red or Nor Transplanted . . . . . 8 to 12 in. \$1.00 \$6.00

Seedling.....4 to 8 in.....

Transplanted......4 to 8 in......... 2.50

PINUS PONDEROSA, Law.

Visiting nurserymen have bought them at sight, for considering the high price of the seeds these plants are extremely cheap.

The Red or Norway Pines growing at Little Tree Farms are the best rooted, the most remarkably developed little trees of their kind we have ever grown.

Remember, they are guaranteed true resinosa. This species has been scarce in the market for several years, and substitution

of other kinds has been known.

The Red Pine is one of the most valuable native trees for general planting. It grows faster than the White Pine, often on poorer and more wind-swept soils. It withstands salt air and spray as few other trees do. It grows where grass and other agricultural crops are not profitable. It is picturesque even on poor soils, and on richer soils its vigorous, long, deep-green needles are superb. The wood of this species is valuable and is being more appreciated every year. Ask for our seedling photograph N7.

We have a large supply of stocky, finely grown, and unusually

well-rooted plants.

PINUS RIGIDA, Mill.	Pitc	h Pine	
· ·	10	100	1000
$\underline{\text{Transplanted}4}$ to 5 ft.	\$3.00	\$15.00	
Transplanted 4 to 5 ft. Transplanted 3 to 4 ft.	1.50	8.50	\$75.00
Transplanted2 to 3 ft.	1.25	6.00	50.00
Transplanted $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2$ ft. Seedling $8$ to $12$ in	1.00	5.00	45.00
Seedling8 to 12 in		. 85	5.00
Seedling4 to 8 in		.75	4.00

This is the most enduring of our eastern native pines under adverse conditions of soil, exposure, and drought. On good soils it thrives, and is considered by many owners a most picturesque tree.

### PINUS STROBUS, Linn. White Pine

SEE PAGES 8 and 9 for WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN THIS GREAT TREE. Be Sure to Read Our Illustrated Booklet on White Pine.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS, A.			Scot	ch Pine	<u> </u>
Twice Transplanted5	to	6 ft.	\$5.00	\$25.00	\$200.00
Twice Transplanted 4 Twice Transplanted 3	to	5 ft.	3.50	18.00	-150.00
Twice Transplanted . 3	to	4 ft.	2.00	10.00	90.00
Twice Transplanted 2	to	3 ft.	1.50	8.00	70.00
$\begin{array}{cccc} Transplanted5 \\ Transplanted4 \end{array}$	to	6 ft.	3.50	17.50	
Transplanted 4	to	5 ft.	3.00	15.00	135.00
Transplanted3	to	4 ft.	1.75	8.00	70.00
Seedling 8				1.50	12.00
Seedling4	to	8 in		1.00	7.00
0 4 1 104					

Scotch Pine is used extensively for ornamental planting, especially in southern New England, the South, and the Middle West. Its ability to thrive in situations where the atmosphere is exceedingly dry admirably adapts it to the prairie States. It is well suited for windbreaks and shelter belts and is extensively so used. It grows rapidly and surely and adapts itself to many soils and sites. It must not be planted in the shade.

Scotch Pine is the pine of Europe and the wood is highly

valued there. It is used for a great variety of purposes.

Our great success with Scotch Pine has been warmly commented on by experienced nurserymen.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS, Linn.	Arbo	rvitae:	Cedar
Twice Transplanted2 to 3 ft.	\$6.00	\$30.00	\$175.00
Twice Transplanted $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.	3.00	15.00	125.00
Twice Transplanted1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	2.00	9.00	75.00
Transplanted $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{2}$ ft.	1.50	7.00	
Transplanted 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1.00	5.00	45.00
Transplanted8 to 12 in		3.00	25.00
Transplanted4 to 8 in		1.50	12.00
Seedling 6 to 10 in		1.50	11.00
Seedling4 to 6 in		1.25	8.00

TSUGA CANADENSIS, Carr. Hemlock (Write for special prices, giving quantity and size desired.)

Read our valuable booklet on "White Pine (Pinus Strobus), the tree of many uses, for many places"

Western Yellow Pine

Red or Norway Pine

\$50.00

20 00

15.00 15.00

8.00

4.00

## OUR STURDY LITTLE JUNIPERS



Our **Junipers** are all grown from hardy New England seed of our own collecting. They are beautiful little trees, very sturdy and very symmetrical. We have unusually fine transplanted trees from 1 to 3 feet high.

## SEE HOW THEY GROW AMID THE SNOW

Like all the trees grown at Little Trre Farms of America, every Juniper is grown from seed in the open, and wintered in the open without protection.

The New England climate is a "mighty good" tree-tester. Note the prices

—they are indeed reasonable for such perfect stock.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA, Linn.	Juniper: Savin (New England Seed)			
	10	100	1000	
Twice Transplanted2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$400.00	
Twice Transplanted $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.	8.00	40.00	300.00	
Twice Transplanted 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	5.00	25.00	200.00	
Transplanted $\dots 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to 3 ft.	10.00	45.00	350.00	
Transplanted 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	8.00	40.00	300.00	
Transplanted $\dots 1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to 2 ft.	5.00	25.00	200.00	
Transplanted8 to 12 in.	2.00	9.00	75.00	
Transplanted4 to 8 in		5.00	40.00	
Seedling 8 to 12 in.	1.00	4.50	35.00	
Seedling		3.00	25.00	
Seedling4 to 6 in	· · · · · · · · ·	2.50	20.00	



"WINTER IS HERE; STOPPED IS EACH RILL; WINDS WHISTLE SHRILL; LITTLE CARE WE;"—THIS IS THE SONG OF EACH JUNIPER TREE

PSEUDOTSUGA TAXIFOLIA, Britt., syn.,

DOUGLASH, Carr. **Douglas Spruce** (Rocky Mountain Seed) Twice Transplanted . . . 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. \$3.50 \$17.50 Twiee Transplanted ... 8 to 12 in. 2.0010.00 \$85.00 Twice Transplanted . . . 4 to 8 in. 1.50 7.0060.00Transplanted. . . . . . 6 to 10 in. . . . . . . 3 . 50 25.00 Transplanted ..... 4 to 6 in..... 2.00 15.00 3.00 20.00Seedling..... 8 to 12 in..... 1.50 12.00 7.00Send for photograph N14.

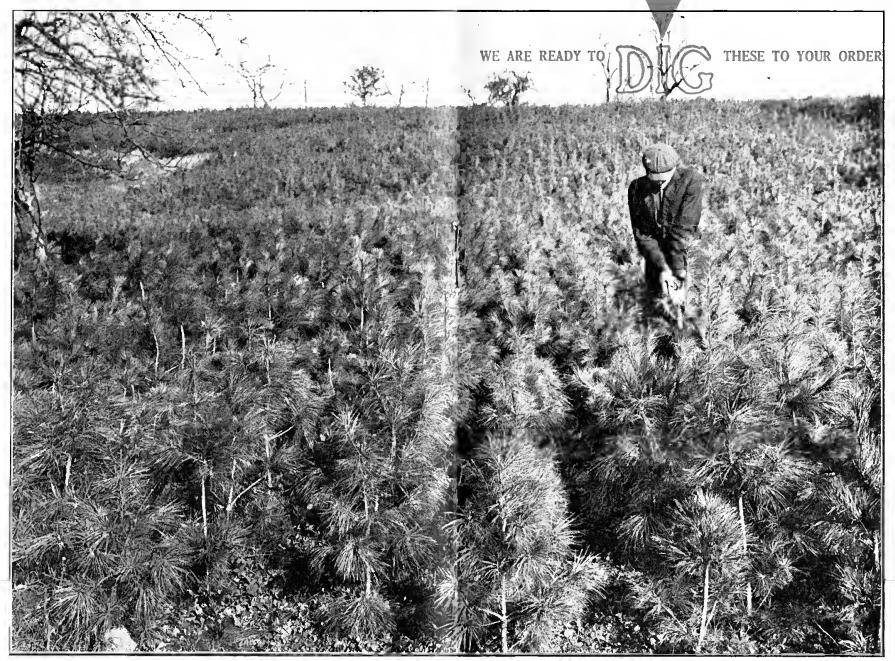
Our **Douglas Spruces** are raised from Rocky Mountain Colorado seed, the hardiest, best seeds obtainable, and are perfectly hardy and vigorous. Nicer plants ean't be had; they are straight, well topped, well rooted.

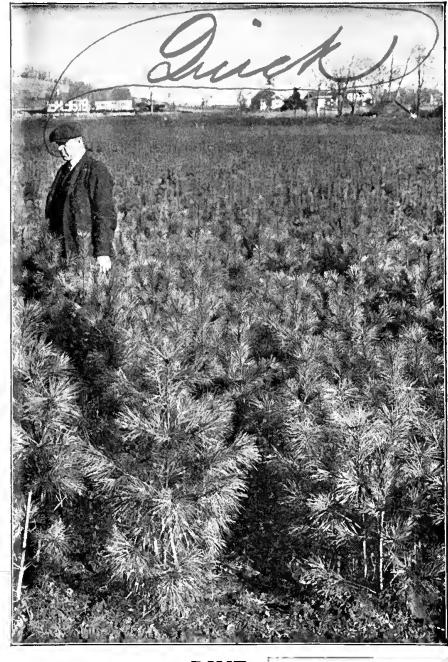
The **Douglas** is one of the most majestic trees of North America and has found favor wherever introduced here and in Europe. It is one of the fastest growing of the eonifers, yet endures to old age and large size, growing from 75 to 150 feet high. It accommodates itself to many soils, succeeding on dry, slaty soils and sandy ones, and in direct exposure to the fiereest winds and to salt spray. **Douglas** wood is valuable; it will be the chief spruce of the future in forestry in the East.

"The Survival of the Fittest" is a law of nature in very compulsory operation at Little Tree Barms

"The best White Pines I ever saw," says Supt. Bray, of Little Tree Harms. "BUT- we need the ground, and they must move









## SO HERE ARE THE GREATEST TREE BARGAINS EYER OFFERED AND IN AMERICA'S GRANDEST PINE

Amphion, it is said, moved trees to the music of his lute. We'll move these

## WHITE PINES

to the tune of these prices.

Small Transplanted
Hardy White Pines

Hardy White Pines
SACRIFICED AT

12 C Each in lots of 1000 8 to 12 inches 100 for \$2.25

Each in lots of 1000 to 8 inches (heavy) 100 trees for \$1.50

Each in lots of 1000
4 to 8 inches
100 trees for \$1.25

## Once Transplanted Sturdy White Pines

GOOD-BY TO THEM AT

Each in lots of 1000
3 to 4 feet
100 for \$12.00
10 for \$2.50

8 c Each in lots of 1000
2 to 3 feet
100 trees for \$9.00
10 trees for \$2.00

Each in lots of 1000

1½ to 2 feet
100 trees for \$7.50
10 trees for \$1.50

 $3 e^{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Each in lots of 1000} \\ 1 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ feet} \\ 100 \text{ trees for $3.50} \\ 10 \text{ trees for 75c.} \\ \end{array} }$ 

## " DELAYS PAY NO DIVIDENDS" ORDER

NOW!

Twice Transplanted.

Stocky White Pines

BIG SUCCESS
FROM LITTLE TREES
START
NOW!

## MOVING PRICES

Each in lots of 1000 3 to 4 feet 100 for \$35.00 10 trees for \$7.00

Each in lots of 1000

1½ to 2 feet
100 trees for \$10.00
10 trees for \$2.00

Each in lots of 1000

1 to 2 feet
1 to 2 feet
1 to 3 feet
1 to 4 feet
1 to 5 feet
1 to 6 feet
1 to 7 feet
1 to

171 Each in lots of 1000
2 to 3 feet
100 for \$19.00
10 trees for \$4.00

Each in lots of 1000
1 to 1½ feet
100 trees for \$8.00
10 trees for \$1.50

BUY THESE LARGER TREES TO GET IMMEDIATE EFFECTS

### Vigorous White Pine Seedlings

YOU CAN HAVE THEM AT

8 to 12 in. \$1.25 \$7.00 6 to 8 in. 1.00 5.00 4 to 6 in. .85 3.00 2 to 5 in. .75 2.50

Raised from New Hampshire seed of our own collecting.

They are as well rooted as and more desirable than many cheaply produced transplants in the market. And just think of the prices you can get them at this fall!

Full information about
White Pine (Pinus strobus)
is contained in
Our Free Booklet Entitled

## WHITE PINE

THE TREE OF MANY USES THE TREE FOR MANY PLACES which should prove interesting and profitable to YOU.

If you do not get a copy with this Price List we will gladly mail you one and would be pleased in any event to send copies to your friends.

This booklet shows how our White Pine may be raised for Utility, Beauty, and Profit, and goes into THE ROOT OF THE MATTER

Birnam Wood shall come to Dunsinane...
And anon...
The wood began to MOVE.

I say, A MOVING GROVE.
—SHAKESPEARE: Macbeth.

ALWAYS American Forestry Company 15 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS



## BROAD-LEAYED TREES (Deciduous)

ACER DASYCARPUM, Ehr.	Silve	r Maple	,	10 100 1000
	10	100	1000	Seedling
Transplanted $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2$	ft	\$3.50	\$25.00	Seedling
Transplanted 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$	ft	$\frac{2.50}{2.00}$	15.00	Seedling
Transplanted8 to 12 i	n	2.00	10.00	Seedling        8 to 12 in       1.50       8.00         Seedling        4 to 8 in       1.00       3.00
ACER NEGUNDO, Linn.	Box I	Elder		Grown from seed locally collected by our own men. We sell
Twice Transplanted7 to 10 f	ft. \$3.00	\$15.00		thousands of these every year to nurserymen on "repeat orders."
Transplanted9 to 12 to	ft. 2.50	12.00	6/5 00	
Transplanted 7 to 91		8.50	\$65.00	AESCULUS GLABRA, Willd. Horse Chestnut Seedling $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft\$3.00
Transplanted 6 to 8 to		$\frac{8.00}{7.00}$	55.00	Seedling
Transplanted5 to 7 i		$7.00 \\ 6.00$	55.00	Seedling
Transplanted4 to 6 to 5			35.00	These are very heavy little trees, full of life, with perfectly
Transplanted3 to 5 to 3 to 3 to 3 to 3 to 3 to 3 to			20.00	straight tops, heavily budded, and very well rooted.
Transplanted2 to 9 1		2.00	20.00	
ACER PLATANOIDES, Linn.	Norw	ау Мар	le	ALNUS INCANA, Willd. Speckled Alder
Transplanted 3 to 4	ft. \$1.00	\$5.00		Transplanted9 to 11 ft. \$8.00 Transplanted7 to 9 ft. 5.00 \$25.00
Transplanted 2 to 3 f			\$35.00	Participation
Transplanted1 to 2 i			25.00	Transplanted5 to 7 ft. 3.00 15.00
Transplanted8 to 12 i	in	2.25	20.00	BETULA LUTEA, Michx. Yellow Birch
Transplanted4 to 8 i			15.00	Twice Transplanted3 to 4 ft. \$6.00 \$30.00
Seedling $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2$ :	ft		12.00 .	Twice Transplanted2 to 3 ft. 4.00 20.00
Seedling			8.00	Transplanted3 to 4 ft. 3.00 15.00
Seedling			6.00	Transplanted2 to 3 ft. 2.00 10.00
Seedling4 to 8 i	m.,,	.90	4.00	Transplanted1 to 2 ft. 1.75 8.00
We have a large supply of thr	nity, well-ro	oted pla	nts with	Seedling
straight tops.				cecumig
ACER PSEUDO-PLATANUS, Lin	nn. Sycai	more M	aple	Seedling.       4 to 8 in.       1.75       12.00         Seedling.       2 to 4 in.       1.25       7.50
Transplanted3 to 4		\$8.00		Scotting
Transplanted2 to 3		5.00		BETULA PAPYRIFERA, Marsh. Paper Birch
Transplanted1 to 2	f t	3.00	\$25.00	Transplanted5 to 7 ft. \$5.00 \$25.00 Transplanted2 to 3 ft. 3.50 17.50
Transplanted8 to 12 i	in	2.25	18.00	Transplanted2 to 3 ft. 3.50 17.50 Seedling8 to 14 in. 1.00 5.00
A COD DUDDING T'	Dedi	Manla		Seedling4 to 8 in
ACER RUBRUM, Linn. Twice Transplanted3 to 5:		<b>Maple</b> \$15.00		
Twice Transplanted3 to 3.		10.00		CARYA. See HICORIA, page 12.
Transplanted5 to 7		15.00		CATALPA SPECIOSA, Warder. True Hardy Catalpa
Transplanted3 to 5 f		10.50	\$95.00	Twice Transplanted8 to 10 ft. \$5.00
Transplanted2 to 3:	ft. 1.50	6.00	50.00	Twice Transplanted 6 to 8 ft. 3.00 \$9.00
Transplanted1 to 2:	ft	3.50	30.00	Twice Transplanted4 to 6 ft. 2.25 7.00
Seedling12 to 18 in		2.00	15.00	CORNUS PANICULATA. Gray Dogwood
Seedling 6 to 12 i			8.00	Seedling
Seedling			5.00	Seedling
These are nice, straight, clean	stock, growr	n from le	ocal seed	Seedling
of our own collecting.				Seedling
ACER SACCHARUM, Marsh.	Suga	r Maple		Seedling4 to 8 in 3.50 25.00
Transplanted3 to 4:		\$10.00	\$85.00	CORYLUS AMERICANA, Walt. Wild Hazlenut
Transplanted2 to 3		7.50	65.00	Seedling
Transplanted1 to 2		6.00	50.00	Seedling
Transplanted8 to 12 i	in	4.00	30.00	Seedling 8 to 12 in 2.50

We raise American Deciduous Trees in quantity on our great farms and can thus make these low prices

## AT Little Tree Farms WE HAVE LEARNED TO PRODUCE OAKS WITH ABUNDANT FIBROUS ROOTS

It costs more to do it, but our prices, because of our large supply, are very low. Our oaks **do not need to be cut back** when set out; they have ample root growth to support the top.

At Little Trre Farms of America we take pride in growing little trees with big roots. Note the picture of the little Pin Oak on this page. Other kinds are listed on pages 12 and 13.



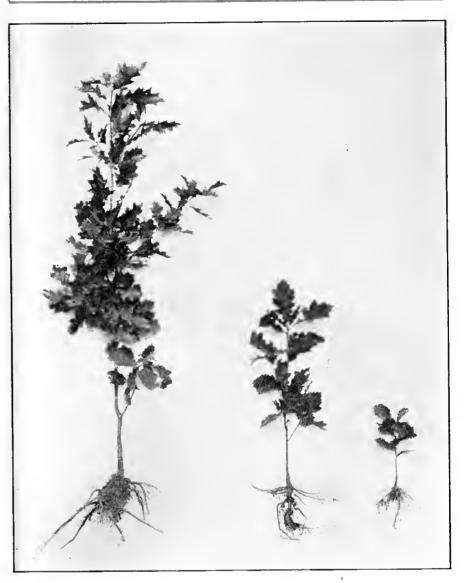
ONE OF OUR FINE BLOCKS OF PIN OAKS, AND AN INDIVIDUAL TRANSPLANTED TREE FOUR YEARS OLD, ABOUT FOUR FEET HIGH

QUERCUS PALUSTRIS, Muench.	Pin Oak 10 100	1000	Twice Transplanted2 to 3 ft.	<b>10</b> \$3.00	<b>100</b> \$15.00	<b>1000</b> \$125.00
Twice Transplanted 6 to 8 ft \$1 Twice Transplanted 4 to 6 ft. Twice Transplanted 3 to 4 ft.	0.00 \$50.00 7.00 35.00 <b>4.00 20.00</b>	\$300,00 175,00	Transplanted 4 to 6 ft. Transplanted 3 to 4 ft. Transplanted 2 to 3 ft.			150.00 85.00 65.00

The Pin Oak is one of the favorite avenue and lawn trees and is steadily gaining in popularity. It grows quickly, has perfect shape, and endures well under many conditions. It has a delicate foliage and vivid fall coloring.

FRAXINUS LANCEOLATA,	Borhk.		Green Ash
Twice Transplanted 3 to	4 ft.	\$2.00 \$10	.00
Twice Transplanted 2 to Transplanted 6 to	3 ft.	1.50 8	.00
Transplanted 4 to	8 1t. 6 ft	$\frac{2.00}{1.50}$ $\frac{10}{8}$	.00
Transplanted 4 to Transplanted 3 to Seedling 3 to	4 ft.	1.00   5	.00
Seedling 3 to	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ft	3	.50 \$25.00
Seedling 2 to Seedling 18 to	3 ft	2	18.00
GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS			
Transplanted2 to	3 ft.	\$1.25 \$6	.00
Transplanted 2 to Transplanted 1 to Seedling 4 to	2 ft.	1.00   4	.00 \$30.00
Seedling4 to	8 in		.85   6.00
HICORIA GLABRA, Britt. Transplanted8 to	19 in	- Pignut ( -\$1-50 - \$6	Hickory)
Transplanted4 to	8 in.	1.00   4	. 00
Seedling4 to	8 in	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3.00
Seedling 3 to Seedling 2 to	6 in	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2.00 \$15.00 .50 10.00
Seedling			
Seedling	2½ ft.	\$1.00 \$4	50 \$35.00
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\tilde{2}$ ft		3.50   25.00
Seedling1 to	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	3	3.00 20.00
HICORIA OVATA, Britt. Transplanted8 to	19 in	Shagbar	rk Hickory 0.00 \$80.00
Transplanted4 to	8 in.	1.50 \$10	6.00
Transplanted 4 to Seedling, well rooted . 8 to Seedling, well rooted . 3 to	12 in		3.00
Seedling, well rooted3 to	6 in		2.00 12.00
Prices very low. We are st stock year after year. This tre	appıyın	g tne trade rves much n	ore use.
JUGLANS CINEREA, Linn.	Bu	tternut: W	hite Wal <b>n</b> ut
Seedling18 to	24 in.	\$ .75 \$2	2.50 \$20.00
Seedling	18 in	2	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2.00 & 15.00 \\ 1.50 & 12.00 \end{array}$
JUGLANS NIGRA, Linn.		Black W	/alnut
Seedling	24 in.	\$ .75 \$2	2.00 \$15.00
Seedling	18 m		1.50 12.00 1.00 8.00
LARIX (See under Coniferous	Trees).		1.00 0.00
LARIX (See under Coniferous LIGUSTRUM REGELIANU	M.	Regel's	Privet
Transplanted12 to	18 m.	\$2.50 \$12	2.00 \$100.00 9.00 70.00
Transplanted 8 to OSTRYA VIRGINIANA, K.	Koch.		am
Transplanted 5 to	7 ft.	-\$6.00 \$3U	).00 \$200.00
Transplanted3 to	5 ft.	-4.00 - 20	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0.00 & 150.00 \\ 3.00 & 20.00 \end{array}$
Seedling3 to POPULUS BALSAMIFERA,	Linn.	Balm of	f Gilead
Cuttings Abou	t 1 ft. l	ong	\$5.00
POPULUS DELTOIDES, Ma	$\operatorname{rsh}.$	Carolina	a Poplar
CuttingsAbou POPULUS DILATATA, Linn	t 1 It. 1	ong <b>Lomba</b> i	rdv Poplar
CuttingsAbou	t 1 ft. l	$\log \ldots \ldots$	\$4.50
POPULÚS GIGANTEA.		Norway.	. Poplar
CuttingsAbou QUERCUS ALBA, Linn.	t I It. I	ong White (	
Transplanted2 to	3 ft.	\$4.00 \$20	.00 \$150.00
Transplanted 1 to	2 ft.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2.50 & 11 \\ 1.50 & 7 \end{array}$	.00 95.00
Transplanted8 to	12 m.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1.50 & 7 \\ 1.25 & 6 \end{array}$	7.00 55.00 5.00 50.00
Seedling	2 ft	4	.00 30.00
	12 in		2.00   15.00
Seedling4 to		Swamp	
QUERCUS BICOLOR, Willd Transplanted4 to	5 ft.	Swamp \$5.00 \$20	).00
Transplanted2 to	3 ft.	\$5.00 \$20 2.50 12	2.00
Transplanted1 to	$2  \mathrm{ft}.$	2.00 - 10	\$80.00
Seedling 2 to Seedling 1 to	2½ It	4	1.00 30.00 3.50 25.00
This is a valuable oak and is	gainin	g in demand	l. We have a
fine supply at low prices.			

### GREAT OAKS FROM FIBROUS OAK ROOTS GROW



Here are three of our little Red Oaks, freshly dug to show the especially fine oak roots we have learned to produce at Little Tree Farms of America. From left to right, four-year-old transplanted tree; two-year-old seedling; one-year-old seedling.

UERCUS RUBRA, Linn.		Red		
		10	100	1000
to	7 ft.	\$3.00	\$15.00	\$115.00
		2.00	10.00	85.00
to	3 ft.	1.00	5.00	40.00
to	2 ft		3.25	25 . $00$
to	6 ft		. 7.00	55.00
to	4 ft.		. 4.00	30.00
to	3 ft		2.50	15.00
to	2 ft		. 1.50	10.00
	to to to to to to	to 7 ft. to 5 ft. to 3 ft. to 2 ft to 6 ft to 4 ft. to 3 ft	to 7 ft. \$3.00 to 5 ft. 2.00 to 3 ft. 1.00 to 2 ft	to     7 ft.     \$3.00     \$15.00       to     5 ft.     2.00     10.00       to     3 ft.     1.00     5.00       to     2 ft.     3.25       to     6 ft.     7.00       to     4 ft.     4.00       to     3 ft.     2.50

The rapid growth, the persistent and altogether satisfactory development of the **Red Oak**, as well as its beauty and its large volume of valuable wood, make this a tree of the first class. Its adaptability is proven by its wide natural range. It grows successfully on the dry, sandy land of Cape Cod and Long Island, while on richer, moister lands it reaches the height of seventy to ninety feet and the diameter of three to four feet. With its sound wood of good dimensions we are all acquainted. These are the reasons for the large demand for the young plants,—for ours especially, because our oaks have many fibrous roots, transplant successfully, and are sold at a low price.

Our Little Trees are grown on natural soil without undue protection; scientifically transplanted; and finally dug absolutely fresh

				~	
QUERCUS COCCINEA, M	<b>A</b> uer	$\operatorname{nch}.$	Scarlet	t Oak	
Seedling	to to	3 ft. 2 ft.	10 \$2.00 1.50	100 \$10.00 6.00	1000 \$80.00 50.00
QUERCUS MACROCARE			Bur O		
Transplanted	to to to	6 ft. 4 ft. 3 ft.	\$3.00 $2.00$ $1.50$ $1.25$	\$15.00 10.00 7.00 6.00	\$100.00 80.00 60.00 50.00
QUERCUS VELUTINA, I	₄amb	).	Black	Oak	
Transplanted2 Transplanted1 These are very vigorous;	to	2 ft.	1.00	\$6.00 4.00 uality and	\$30.00 d price.
ROBINIA PSEUDACACIA	A, L	inn.	Black	Locust	
$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{Seedling} & \dots & \dots & 3 \\ \text{Seedling} & \dots & \dots & 2 \\ \text{Seedling} & \dots & \dots & 1 \end{array}$	to	3 ft		\$4.00 . 2.50 . 1.50	$$12.50 \\ 7.50$
SALIX VIMINALIS.			Europ	ean Osie	er Willow
Heavy-rooted Plants 4 Heavy-rooted Plants 3 Cuttings A Withes	to bout	4 ft. t 1 ft. l	$\frac{2.00}{\mathrm{long}\ldots}$	7.50 $1.00$	$\frac{60.00}{3.00}$
This is an unusually sof kind from Europe originally in use.	t, fle y, af	exible ter car	willow. eful stud	We bro ly of the	ught this best kinds
It is the choicest for a will for basket making has prov mended by the Governm decorative planting. If in	$\det_{\mathbf{cnt}}$	rofitat Thes	ole, and se plant	is strong ts are als	ly recom- so used in
TILIA PARVIFOLIA, Ehr	rh.		Euro	pean Lin	ıden

	,		
Twice Transpl	anted		
5 to 7 ft.		\$20.00	\$150.00
Twice Transpl			
_4 to 6 ft.	3.50	<b>16.0</b> 0	140.00
Twice Transpla			
3 to 4 ft.		11.00	90.00
Twice Transpla	$_{ m nted}$		
2 to $3$ ft.	1.75	8.00	75.00
Transplanted			
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.	1.75	8.00	70.00
Transplanted			
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1.25	6.00	50.00
Transplanted			
0 0 40 1		. 4.00	35.00

Transplanted	1.20	0.00	50.00
8 to 12 in		. 4.00	35.00
ULMUS AME	RICAN	A, Linn.	
		Americ	can Elm
Twice Transplan	nted		
3 to 4 ft.		\$12.00	
Twice Transpla	anted		
2 to 3 ft.	1.75	9.00	\$75.00
Twiee Transpla	nted		
1 to 2 ft.	1.25	6.00	50.00
Transplanted			
4 to 6 ft.	1.50	7.00	60.00
Transplanted			
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	<b>4</b> . $50$	35.00
Transplanted			
1 to 2 ft		2.25	18.00
Seedling			
1 to 2 ft		75	5.00
Scedling			
6 to 12 in		65	3.00
TheAmorica	n Elm is	alwaysin	demand.

The American Elm is always in demand, always beautiful and always valuable.

WE GROW SCARCE AND MUCH-WANTED TREES LIKE THE TRUE AMERICAN WHITE ASH IN QUANTITY, AND SO CAN MAKE VERY LOW PRICES

Our Ash Trees are straight, heavy-stemmed, clcan, vigorous, and uniformly well-rooted.

The true American White Ash (Fraxinus Americana) thrives on lands too wet for many species and also does remarkably well on drier lands. They should not, however, be planted in the shade. They grow rapidly and retain their fine shape. Insect pests do very little harm to this desirable tree.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA, Linn.			True Eastern White Ash			
Three Times Trans-			10	100	1000	
• planted7	to	$9   \mathrm{ft}.$	\$3.50	\$16.00		
Twice Transplanted. 6	to	8 ft.	3.00	14.00	\$125.00	
Twice Transplanted 4	$_{ m to}$	6 ft.	2.00	10.00	85.00	
Twice Transplanted 3	to	4 ft.	1.50	8.00	70.00	
Transplanted8	to	10 ft.	2.50	12.00		
Transplanted6		8 ft.	2.00	10.00		
Transplanted 4		6ft.	1.50	7.00	<b>60.00</b>	
Transplanted 3	to	4 ft.	1.25	6.50	55.00	
Transplanted2	to	3  ft.	1.00	4.00	35.00	
$Transplanted \dots 1$				2.00	15.00	
Transplanted8				1.25	8.00	
Seedling3	to	4 ft		2.00	15.00	
Seedling2	to	3 ft		1.75	12.00	
Seedling				1.25	8.00	

The wood of the true American White Ash is scarce and high priced, so forest owners are actively planting this species. We are glad to help them through our small prices, and we recommend more planting of this tree as a profitable investment.



OUR WHITE ASH MAKES A HANDSOME, VIGOROUS TREE FOR THE STREET

## TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR TREE PLANTERS

Briefed from State Statutes

### PLANTED TREES

MASSACHUSETTS. Plantations — not less than 2000 trees to the acre, upon land which does not exceed \$10.00 per acre—exempt from taxation for ten years after trees have grown two feet.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Land planted — at least 1200 to the acre, tax rebated

First ten years, 90 per cent. Second ten years, 80 per cent. Third ten years, 50 per cent.

**CONNECTICUT.** Taxed annually on the *land alone*, rate not to exceed 10 mills, plus a yield tax of 10 per cent on value when cut.

**VERMONT.** Tax exempt for ten years.

MAINE. Not less than 640 to the acre after three years may be tax exempt for twenty years.

RHODE ISLAND. Land not worth more than \$25.00 an acre, planted not less than 500 to the acre, tax exempt for fifteen years.

NEW YORK. Not less than 800 to the acre, tax exempt for thirty-five years. A 50 per cent reduction for thirty-five years for underplanting existing forest and brush lands with not less than 300 trees. Waste, denuded, or wild forest lands 5 acres or more, assessed at not over \$5.00 per acre, which is forested under agreement with the Conservation Commission, taxed for thirty-five years on land alone at a valuation not to exceed that at the beginning of the period.

PENNSYLVANIA. Lands used exclusively for growing trees and classified as auxiliary forest reserves rated for taxation at not in excess of \$1.00 per acre. Timber subject to 10 per cent yield tax when harvested.

Several other States have similar exemption

## SUGGESTIONS FOR TREE PLANTING

### Order Early, Plant Promptly, and Succeed

THE PROPER TIME TO PLANT. In spring — as soon as the snow has gone and the frost is out of the ground; hardwoods and larches as early as possible, before the buds begin to start; evergreens immediately after these.

In fall—See page 3 for Notes on Fall Planting.

### Usual Distances between Plants for Forest Purposes

White Pine —  $4 \times 4$  ft.,  $5 \times 5$  ft.,  $6 \times 6$  ft. Scotch Pine —  $2 \times 3$  ft.,  $3 \times 3$  ft.,  $4 \times 4$  ft. Red Spruce —  $3 \times 3$  ft.,  $4 \times 4$  ft.,  $5 \times 5$  ft. Balsam Fir —  $4 \times 4$  ft.,  $5 \times 5$  ft. European Larch —  $4 \times 4$  ft.,  $5 \times 5$  ft.,  $4 \times 6$  ft. Red Oak —  $3 \times 3$  ft.,  $4 \times 4$  ft.,  $4 \times 6$  ft. White Ash —  $4 \times 4$  ft.,  $5 \times 5$  ft.,  $6 \times 8$  ft. Chestnut —  $5 \times 5$  ft.,  $4 \times 6$  ft. Birch —  $3 \times 4$  ft.,  $4 \times 6$  ft. Black Locust —  $3 \times 4$  ft.,  $4 \times 4$  ft.,  $3 \times 6$  ft.

### Number of Plants on an Acre at Various Distances

$\mathbf{F}$	eet	Plants	Feet	Plants
$^{2}$	x 2		7 x 7	889
$2\frac{1}{2}$	$6 \times 2^{1/2}$	6,967	8 x 8	681
3	х 3		9 x 9	538
4	x 4	2,723	10 x 10	436
5	x 5	1,743	11 x 11	360
5	x 6	1,452	$12 \times 12 \dots$	302
5	x 7		$15 \times 15 \dots$	$\dots 194$
5	x 8		16 x 16	171
6	x 6	1,210	18 x 18	135
6	v 7	1.038	20 x 20	109

what plants to use. While fine seedlings are perfectly suitable for planting under favorable conditions, it should be borne in mind that transplanted stock always has more endurance. (Seedlings are plants raised from seed and remaining in the beds where they are sown. Transplants are plants which have been taken from the seed bed and replanted in the nursery one or more times.) Transplanting produces general stockiness and an abundance of fibrons roots. It is false economy to set seedlings in places or for purposes where transplanted stock should be used. Transplants are able to withstand far more adverse conditions of soil and weather, and to make a faster growth than seedlings. We would urgently recommend transplanted stock for all rough, stony, brushy, or especially dry and exposed land, and in general for the quickest and most noticeable results. Amateur planters, especially, are advised to use transplanted trees.

CARE OF PLANTS ON ARRIVAL. Upon receipt of the plants, take them from the boxes, open the bundles and immerse the roots in water. Then spread the plants in thin layers, and heel them into the ground at an angle of 30 to 40 degrees, leaning the tops of the plants toward the south, and cover the roots with about 6 inches of moist soil. The best place for such heeling-in is in a cool, shady spot, such as the north side of buildings. The plants must be protected from the drying winds, and the roots never exposed to direct sun or wind. If plants arrive frozen, or in freezing weather, put the boxes in a cool but frost-proof cellar or shed, and leave them until thoroughly thawed. If the plants should arrive somewhat heated, it is best to plant them immediately, or, if that be impossible, to heel them in, not too closely, in a cool cellar, taking pains to give them extra air. It is important not to wet the roots too much when heeled-in in a damp cellar, as they will decay if too wet.

HOW TO PLANT. Before planting, the roots should be thoroughly soused in a "puddle" made of rich, fine earth or black nuck and water, mixed to the consistency of ordinary paint. The plants should be carried to the field either in a bucket containing puddle or water, or in a basket with burlap or some such covering to protect the roots previously puddled. Any very long, superfluous roots should be cut off with a sharp knife or cleaver. In the case of small hardwood seedlings, with a strong tap-root, cut the tap-root back to a length of 8 or 10 inches, making a downward slanting cut. There must be no exposure of the roots to the sun or drying wind, before setting, as plants are almost surely killed in this way; this is especially true of evergreens. Remember, plants are alive, and they will die if proper conditions are not given them. In setting the trees, two men work together, one carrying the plants and setting them, the other making the holes. The best all-around digging tool is the double-edged cutting hoe, or mattock. While one man makes the hole, the second man (or boy) places the plant in the hole with the roots straight down and spreading in a natural position. The best well-broken or "fined" soil must then be packed so solidly about the roots as to be air-tight. The plant should generally be set about ½ to 1 inch deeper than it was originally in the nursery, to allow for the settling of the ground; after settling, it should be just as deep as it was in the nursery. Great care must be taken not to set small plants too deep, especially in heavy soils. The roots can hardly be packed too firmly. Setting plants early in the spring, when the ground is still moist and the air cool, insures against such a costly and impracticable proceeding as watering after planting.

CARE AFTER PLANTING. A well-set plantation requires very little after-eare. Cattle must be kept out, at least for some years, if not entirely, and of eourse the plantation must be protected from fire. If the planting be sufficiently close, no prining will be required. But in case some plants dying leave space enough for adjoining trees to grow "limby," the latter should be prined after about ten years, dead and superfluous limbs being cut close to the trink. This is best done in fall, when the sap, running sluggishly, will cover wounds without much bleeding.

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